

# **PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.** SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

## **To Printers.**

Being desirous of a change of occupation, the proprietor of this paper will sell the office at the mere first cost of the material, (which is all good as new,) any time before the first of April next. This is a rare chance for a printer.

## **Public Meeting.**

The citizens of Perrysburg are requested to meet at the Baird House this evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration a matter of equal interest to all, which will then and there be explained.

DAVID WILKINSON, DAVID LADD,  
N. D. BLINN, GEO. POWERS.  
Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

**SUPPORTING THE CONSTITUTION AS YOU UNDERSTAND IT.**—One of the most pertinent commentaries on this doctrine that could be made, is contained in John Mitchel's advice to the Irishmen of Massachusetts. In consequence of the popular prejudice, the governor of that state has thought proper to disband the military companies composed exclusively of men born in foreign countries. John sees threatened danger in this act, and advises resistance. In the height of his frenzy he says, if the companies be disarmed, and private men also, "then the constitution is at an end—the allegiance you have sworn to this republic is annulled." He has evidently adopted Gen. Jackson's doctrine, that men swear to support the constitution as they understand it. If John were a citizen, (which he is not,) with such sentiments his fealty to the constitution and the republic would be but a slender tie. The doctrine is also a beautiful illustration of the consistency of the school of strict constructionists.

Graham for February was received several days ago—Graham is always prompt—but we have hardly had time meanwhile to bestow upon it a casual glance. We see however that it is full of fine illustrations, and its table of contents looks rich and inviting.

Putnam's Monthly is altogether different in character from any other American magazine. Its articles are of a higher order of reading than any that we are acquainted with; they are intended to amuse and instruct men of the country, not the boys and girls and fashion-plate admirers, and Miss Nancys.

The February number is as usual well filled with excellent articles. An engraved likeness of a contributor graces this number of the magazine.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has released S. M. Booth from confinement. He is under sentence of imprisonment by the U. S. court for aiding a fugitive slave to escape. The state court issued a writ of habeas corpus, and has decided that the indictment upon which he was tried is illegal.—Here is a conflict between the state court and the U. S. court.

Maryland has the heaviest debt, in proportion to population, of any state in the Union. It exceeds fifteen millions in a population of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, bond and free.

A new congress of nations, at Vienna, is now the talk in Europe. It is said that our government will be invited to send a representative.

It is said that the election of a legislature in Kansas will take place on the 23d March. As this is before the emigrants from the free states will arrive, the movement is considered favorable to the interests of the Missouri pro-slavery party.

Charles Durkee has been elected U. S. senator in Wisconsin, in place of Mr. Walker. He a sound republican.

Private advices from St. Petersburg represent the tone of public feeling to be decidedly pacific. A peace, it is said, will be acceptable to the business men of that city.

Prof. Mapes says that the peach is the lineal, though much improved descendant, of a bitter almond, in which the ancient Persians used to dip their arrows to make them poisonous.

The Washington Sentinel denounces the anti-slavery part of the Ohio democratic state platform, while the Richmond Enquirer declares that that part is emasculated by the positive pro-slavery portion.

John B. Maury, late mayor of Washington City, died on the 2d inst.

The Ericsson steamer project is not yet given up. Alterations are being made in her machinery, and boilers are put in on a new fuel saving plan. The work will be completed next month.

The Sandusky Register says that Mr. Lum has invented a new gate, which can be opened and shut by a man on horseback or in a wagon, without getting down.

Gov. Seward has been re-elected to the U. S. senate by the legislature of New York.

**BRITISH FARMS.**—The census taken in 1851 discloses the following facts in regard to the number and size of farm-holdings in Great Britain. It appears that there are 190,573 farms under 100 acres each; 52,912 farms over 100 acres each; 20,603 farms over 200 acres each; 9,031 farms over 300 acres each; 4,063 farms over 400 acres each; 2,248 farms over 500 acres each; 2,816 farms over 600 acres each; 1,131 farms over 1000 acres each.

Henry Wilson, just elected to the U. S. senate from Massachusetts, is a native of N. Hampshire, and is about 46 years of age. He went to Massachusetts in 1830, poor and friendless, and worked as a journeyman shoemaker at Natick. He took the "stump" in 1840, as the "Natick Shoemaker," in favor of Gen. Harrison, and was himself elected to the Massachusetts senate in that year. He was several times re-elected, and in 1850 was the president of the senate. Subsequently he became the leader of the Free Soil party of Massachusetts, and was twice their candidate for governor. In 1853 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and recently, we believe, gave in his adhesion to the Know Nothing movement. He is now the successor to the seat in the U. S. senate lately occupied by the Hon. Edward Everett, and at present by Mr. Rockwell, appointed temporarily by the governor.

**THE LIQUOR LAW.**—The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says, "Every coffee house, restaurant, &c., in the city was closed yesterday. The consequence was, that quiet and good order reigned supreme. There was not a single arrest made by the police up to ten o'clock last night." These are practical results. Good order, quiet, no fights, no arrests, no police and court charges, no jail fees, &c., &c. How much better is all this than the old state of affairs! When the tippling shops are closed seven days in the week, the benefits to all classes will be still more apparent.—[O. S. Journal.]

The O. State Journal announces that Judge J. R. Swan is about to put to press a new Code for the use of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and business men generally, founded upon the present law and practice. Every one will see at a glance the necessity for such a work, and its importance to the community.

The liquor sellers of Cleveland are disposed to yield strict obedience to the prohibitory law, since the decision of its constitutionality by the supreme court, and the landlords of the Weddell House, the Angier House, and the American—the three principal hotels of the city—have sent to Mr. Slade, the attorney for the Temperance League, a note to that effect. They also request him to advise, and if possible, to procure the discontinuance of the suits now pending against them in the probate court. The decision of the supreme court is having a marvelous effect.

In Cincinnati, also, the law will be vigorously enforced. The prosecuting attorney has given notice to the court and the police officers that he was having prepared blank informations to prosecute in due form all proprietors and keepers of coffee houses, restaurants, &c., and also those who are habitually addicted to drunkenness. The court remarked that they would take great pleasure in enforcing the new law and all its provisions. He hoped the officers would do their duty, and the court would do theirs.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOLEDO.**—Last Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northwest corner of the double building occupied by D. H. Nye & Co., booksellers, and T. C. Stewart & Co., dry goods merchants. The fire originated from a stove in a small back room over the store of Nye & Co. Notwithstanding the rapid progress of the flames, a large share of the goods, papers, &c., were saved. Fears were entertained that the buildings in the vicinity would also be destroyed, but thanks to the exertions of the firemen and citizens, who were busy wetting the roofs and scorched siding, the devouring element was arrested. The building was owned by Dr. R. H. Timpany and A. J. Field, Esq.

The building was wholly covered by insurance in the Continental Insurance Company of New York city, \$3,000. Messrs. Nye & Co. had a policy in the City Insurance Company of Cleveland, \$2,000. Their stock consisted of about \$5,000, one-half of which was probably saved. The stock of Messrs. Stewart & Co. was mostly saved. It amounted to \$10,000 or \$12,000, and was insured for \$10,000, in several New York city insurance companies.

The fire limits extend over the lots covered by the buildings destroyed, and none but brick buildings can be erected on the spot hereafter.

In many points of view the result was fortunate. The preservation of other wooden buildings on every side, the rescue of a large share of the property exposed, and the insurance of most of that which was destroyed, are fortunate circumstances. The night was extremely cold, and the exertions of the firemen entitled to high commendation.—[Blade.]

**NEVER SAY DIE!**—Our enterprising townsmen, who were burned out on last Saturday evening, are determined not to sit down and mourn over it. Nye & Co., have rented the corner store of Treadwell's block, and are already filling it with what books &c. saved from the ruins.

Stewart & Co., have taken a store in Phoenix block, and will open his stock of dry-goods during the week.—[Blade.]

**A CURIOUS STATEMENT.**—The Bristol (England) Mercury contains the following: "In the year 1664, on the 5th December, a boat on the Menai, crossing that strait with 81 passengers, was upset, and only one passenger, named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year 1785, was upset another boat, containing about 60 persons, and every soul perished with the exception of one, whose name also was Hugh Williams. On the 5th of August, 1820, a third boat met the same disaster; but the passengers of this were no more than 25, and singular to relate, the whole perished with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams."

**COLORS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING WAR.**—It would appear, from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle, according to the color of their dress, in the following order: Red the most fatal color; the least fatal, Austrian grey. The proportions are—red, 12; rifle green, 7; brown, 6; Austrian bluish gray, 5.

**POWER OF THE WHALE.**—The Rev. W. Scoresby, in a lecture at the London Institution, stated that whales are known to descend perpendicularly from 4,200 to 4,800 feet; and at the latter depth, he had calculated from accurate data, that a large whale would have to sustain the pressure of 211,200 tons distributed over its entire surface, or about 137 1-7th tons on every square foot of its body.

**ADVENTURES OF CAPT. CLARK, OF THE PROPELLER WESTMORELAND.**—It will be recollected that when the Westmoreland was lost, in Lake Michigan, the captain, with two ladies, were left upon the beach where they landed from the boats, the rest of the party having gone, a part of them to South Manitou, and the others to Manistee and thence to Racine. After waiting two or three days for the return of the party who had gone to Manitou, the captain escorted the two ladies to a point fifteen miles north of Platt river, where the wrecked mariners came ashore, and left them for the winter with a man named Fisher, who is there building a wood-dock. Then, taking their words of tidings to their friends, and bidding them farewell, the captain started upon his forlorn journey towards civilization. The road was long and the prospect gloomy, but with the hope and energy of a true Yankee he proceeded. Traveling by day and seeking by night such shelter as the woods afforded, he pursued his lonely course for six days and nights. At the end of that time his eyes were greeted with the view of the buildings at Grand Haven; and there, tired, hungry, but still "jolly," he obtained food and rest. He arrived at Buffalo on Saturday, 13th inst. The ladies, whose names are Cary and Taylor, are both unmarried, and their prospect for remaining unmarried until spring is good. One of them belongs in Boston and the other in Chicago. When the spring thaws them out, their friends will be rejoiced to meet them after their hardships and escapes. These facts are narrated in the Buffalo Democracy.

The death of the King of the Sandwich Islands was not followed by the slightest indication of any outbreak. Six hundred soldiers, however, were kept under arms.—A letter writer says:

On the afternoon and also on the day following his death, the corpse was laid out in state at the palace, and was visited by some 10,000 persons, at least 3,000 of whom were foreigners. The Queen and high chief sat in the rooms adjoining, and were evidently deeply affected.

His majesty was the warm friend of foreigners, and they have lost one whom they at all times found willing to listen to them.

On the second night after his death, the corpse was enclosed in a lead coffin, to await the funeral, which was to take place on Saturday the 30th of December. Great preparations were being made for the occasion, and it was thought that it would be the grandest display ever witnessed at the Islands. No expense was to be spared. The palace, government offices, court house and church, where the king attended, had all been draped in crape at an expense of about \$4,000.

The former king's ministers of course go out of office, though they may all be recalled by the present king. Wm. L. Lee had tendered his resignation before the king's death. The new king has declined to accept his resignation, and Judge Lee will continue to hold the office of chief judge for the present.

**A GREAT MACHINE.**—The Glasgow (Scotland) Chronicle describes a gigantic boring machine—the largest in the world, made in that city for one of Napier's engine shops. The machine weighs no less than 30 tons, and stands 25 feet high. The height of the entablature of the frame is 15 feet, and the width is no less than 14 feet. The framework is composed of two upright columns, surmounted by an elegant entablature, below which the wheels, which give power to the boring, are supported on a cross beam of great size and strength. This machine can work at all speeds—from 1 revolution in 2 1/2 minutes to 16 revolutions in 1 minute—is capable of boring a hole in solid iron of 10 inches, or a cylinder of 10 feet diameter—can take any feed, from 1-40 to 1/2 of an inch per revolution of the spindle—and is capable of boring a hole 7 feet 8 inches in length.

The Columbus Journal of Friday says, Mr. Joel B. Buttes resigned his office, yesterday, as director of the Ohio penitentiary, preparatory to entering upon his duties as warden of that institution.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake; apply it internally and externally.